
Title: Elven Dictionary

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The following is a simple guide for the use and creation of the Elvish tongue. This is a work in progress, and as such will have certain "lackings"... should you stumble across one and feel you have a suitable answer for mainstream use.

PLURALS

* Denoted r, ea, ie, or, io, and oo. Exact choice is left up to the person creating the plural.

* Use -rim to denote great numbers or respect
Examples:

nimbrethie = birches

Aredhelrim = elf lords

PRONOUNS

* when used alone
pronouns express subjects
(amin mela lle - I love you)

* when used in
possessive phrases they
express possession
(melamin - my love) I
(my,mine) amin him (his)
ho

we, us (ours) lye her
(hers) he

he ro they ron
she re them (their)

sen

it (its) ta this sina
you (yours) lle that
tanya

you(p) (yours-p) llie
who ya

POSSESSIVE PHRASES

SIMPLE

Subject:possessor

* Append pronoun to end of object.

* Pluralize noun first.

Examples:

irmo = desire, irmoamin =
my desire or irmoieamin =
my desires

atar = father, atarho =
his father

COMPLEX

Subject of

Subject:possessor

* Seperate secondary
subject (possessed by
primary subject) with en
from the simple familiar
of the primary subject.

Examples:

mela en coiamin = love of
the life of = I love of
my life

tinu en atarahe =
daughter of the mother
of her = her mother's
daughter

SIMPLE NONFAMILIAR OR PROPER

Subject of Possessor

* use when possessor is
expressing
distance/separation from
object or when possessor
is proper.

* Seperate subject from
possessor with en.

Examples:

mellon en amin = friend
of I = my friend
(expresses distance)

megil en Lywnis = sword
of Lywnis = Lywnis'
sword

ADJECTIVES

* Append to the front
of the object/action they
are describing.

Examples:

corialote = purple flower

lashae = wide ocean (last
2 n's from lann dropped)

* when expressing
intensities (i.e. bright,
brighter, brightest) when
stem ends in vowel
append -n for -er and
-nin for -est

Examples:

tiri = bright/brightly,
tirin = brighter, tirinin =
brightest

*when stem ends in noun
append -in for -er and
-inin for -est

Examples:

calen = green, calenin =
greener, caleninin =
greenest

ADVERBS

* Follows verb in
unchanged form.

* Also see intensity
rules listed above.

Examples:

cormamin glina tiri = my
heart it gleams bright =
my heart gleams brightly

i'aredhelrim quene hodo =
the elf lords they spoke
wise = the elf lords
spoke wisely

VERBS

* Conjugate to past,
present, future,
conditional with e,a, uva,
aya

past -e

present -a

future -uva

conditional -aya

Examples:

amin elee = I saw, amin
elea = I see, amin eleuva
= I shall see, amin eleaya
= I would see

* two or more
conjugated verbs may
exist in one phrase as
long as are not strung
together.
* use unconjugated verbs
when stringing more than
one together
Examples:

amin irma quen I desire
to speak

lle delotha mel amin You
hate to love me
-ing endings are expressed
by appending -ad or -ien
to the stem if it ends in
a noun or -d if it ends
in a vowel.
Example:

amin naa tulien a' i'til = I
am coming to the point

* -ed endings are
expressed using the past
tense conjugation.
Example:

nardane ron kaime e'
i'liavea en' ilya n'at
entwined they slept in
each others arms

CREATION OF NEW WORDS

* keep it simple, use
portions of other words,
and try to remain true
to the flowing nature of
elven
* before using the words
you must post them to
the Silver Arrow Tavern
and have them be

confirmed by the the
Captain or Chronicler of
Tel'Mithrim.

* rationalize your
derivation, before using
the words that you
create. If a suitable
words for derivation do
not exist than make one
up keeping in mind
simplicity and the nature
of elven.

* when taking a noun
from a verb stem:

1) conjugate to present
form for direct noun (i.e.
ele- to see, elea(v) sees,
elea(n) sight

2) for a related term,
append either o or u to
the stem (i.e. eleo - eye)

3) when ascribing the
verb to a person, append
ar to the stem (i.e.
oht-war, ohtar - warrior)

* when creating words
from two or more words,
append together and drop
enough letters from the
appendor to avoid
cumbersome letter
sequences (see below)

PHRASE CONSTRUCTION

* Use subject - verb -
object (add adverbs and
adjectives as above)

* Phrase questions as
statements followed by
question maker.

* Words such as a,
does, would etc. may be
inferred from the context
of the phrase.

* When appending
pronouns or adjectives,
you may drop letters
from the appendor in
order to eliminate
awkward sequences of
letters. Examples would be
avoiding 3 consonants in
a row, 3 vowels in a
row, or 2 of the same
vowel in a row.

Examples:

Amin mela lle. = I love
you.

Lye nuquernuva sen e
dagor = We will defeat
them in battle

Lle anta yulna en alu? =
Do you need a drink of
water?

Uma, amin naa fauka. =
Yes, I am thirsty

Amin sinta thaliolle e
dagor = I know your
strength in battle.

More Complex Examples:

Amin lastuva ten'
aredhelamin quena hodo. = I
Uma, lye sinta he. =im.